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JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1767.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, April 11.

"We have been very buſy about the Paper Money affair. The Merchants are to wait on Lord Clare with their Opinion in Favour of it in a Day or two. After receiving Dr F's Remarks on the Report of the Board of Trade, they have drawn up a new Repreſentation on the Subject, which they have ſigned, and Dr. F's Paper is to be given in by itſelf. Mr Garth for South Carolinia, Mr. Montague for Virginia, Dr. Franklin for Penſylvania, Mr. Charles for New York, Mr Sherwood for Rhode Iſland, and Mr Deberdt for Maſſachuſets have attended the Meetings of the Merchants on this Occaſion. The Strength of the Oppoſition, the daily Expectations of new Changes in the Miniſtry and the preſent Reſentment againſt America, keep Minds ſo agitated that there can be very little Progreſs made in American Affairs."

Extract of another Letter from London dated April the 11 1767.

"I attended a late Debate in the Houſe of Lords, and it give me great Uneaſineſs to find much Reſentment againſt the Colonies in the Diſputants. The Word *Rebellion* was frequently uſed. Lords T——t(a) T——d, S——ſh, and others were againſt you, and Lord Sh——e the Duke of G——n,* and Lord C——d your Friends. They ſaid what they dared to palliate the Warmth ſhewn by their Opponents againſt America. Indeed your Friends can do nothing elſe but palliate a little, and delay coming to Reſolutions againſt America, as they would, at this Time, be very violent ones.

It is ſaid, that it is agreed on all Sides, that ſome Meaſures ſhall be taken (what they will be Time muſt diſcover) effectually to enforce the Authority of Parliament, and to carry it into actual Execution. The Act of Indemnity paſſed by the Boſton Aſſembly, will undoubtedly be repealed and there is a great Probability that a ſevere Cenſure on the Aſſembly will attend it.—This Act is looked on as a high Infringement of the King's Prerogative. It was mentioned by ſeveral in the Debate, that Acts of Pardon and Indemnity never originate in either of the Houſes, but always are ſent down from the King complete and ſigned, and is accepted and agreed to below."

It is alſo reported, and I fear the Report is true, that a Project is on Foot, to render all the Governors and Magiſtrates in America independent of the annual Support they receive of their ſeveral Aſſemblies.

A letter from London dated April 10, has the following Paragraph:

"The Conduct of the New York and Boſton Aſſemblies, with the Petition of the New-York Merchants, has occaſioned great Clamour againſt America, and put into the Hands of the G—— Party thoſe Weapons they were moſt deſirous of, and with which they hope to run down the Friends of America, who, indeed, cannot help complaining a little againſt a Behaviour, with has weakened their Hands and given ſuch Advantages to their Enemies."

HARTFORD, June 15.

Yeſterday, juſt as divine Service was concluded, in the Afternoon, came up a Storm of Rain attended with Thunder and Lightning, which ſtruck the Steeple of the North Meeting Houſe in this Town, ſhattered all the top Works to pieces, carried away the Weathercock, Spindle, and ſundry of the large Timbers—At the bottom of the Spindle it divided, a Branch of the Lightning ran down one of the main Poſts of the Steeple, and ſplit it from top to bottom; another Branch run acroſs the fore part of the Steeple, and then turned down by the Meeting-Houſe, ſhattering the Glaſs, Clapboards and every Thing that came in its Way, till near the Ground, where it turned ſhort, entered the Houſe wounded one or two Perſons, and killed a young Woman (viz. Sarah Barkum) almoſt outright. As the Conſternation among the People was very great, every one apprehending the Houſe to be on Fire, or ready to fall upon them, great Numbers ran to the Doors and Windows, to make their Eſcape; in this hurry and confuſion, one Woman had her Ankle badly broke, and ſome others ſlightly hurt: but as the Steeple was not ſet on Fire, no other Miſchief enſued. The Exploſion, when it ſtruck, ſeemed very much like the Report of a heavy Cannon, only more ſharp. In the midſt of this awful Calamity, the Goodneſs of God was very remarkably ſeen—no one that knew what Numbers of People were in the Houſe, would have expected that ſo many could have eſcaped unhurt. Had the Shock happened at any other Time, many more would have been expoſed, as, that Part of the Meeting Houſe, where the Lightning entered, was fuller of People than common; as the Congregation was diſmiſſed, all were crowding to the Doors, and the Steeple filled with People waiting for an Opportunity to go home, when the Rain abated; but as there appeared to be no probability of it's abating quickly they were deſired every one to return to their Seats, and join in ſingining a Pſalm to the Praiſe of Almighty GOD—This cleared the Steeple of People, and doubtleſs proved the Means of preſerving many.

Goſhen, in Litchfield County, June 7.

Yeſterday about Six o'Clock Afternoon, a Storm of Rain, attended with uncommon, ſevere Thunder and Lightning—roſe taking its Direction from the Northweſt to the Southeaſt; the Flaſhes were extreme ſharp and frequent, chiefly pointing towards the Earth; and repeatedly ſtruck both Trees and Cattle in the Neighbour——With us, the moſt melancholy Accident to be conceived.—a very valuable Houſe, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr Joſeph Webb, late of Wethersfield was ſtruck with the Lightning; there were Seven Perſons in the Houſe, Two of whom, Martin Wilcox and James Royce were killed inſtantly a Woman, the Wife of John Carrington, appeared to be in the ſame Condition, but her Huſband, who was one of them in the Houſe, being but little hurt happily had the Preſence of Mind to take her in his Arms, and carry her out to the Barn, where ſhe revived, and though much burnt and ſeverely ſhock'd, is likely to recover. The other Perſons in the Houſe eſcaped with little Damage, excepting the ſevere Shock and Surpriſe.—The Houſe was inſtantly in Flames, and together with the Furniture of two Familes, to whom it was leaſed and a conſiderable Part of Another's who fromerly hired, was conſumed.—The Bodies of the two Men were with great Difficulty taken out of the Houſe, while in Flames, but ſo far burnt, as to be at once a Spectacle of the moſt exquiſite Pity and Horror.—Their Remains have this Day been decently interr'd in one Grave.

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, June 15.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony met at the Court Houſe in this Town on Tueſday laſt. On Thurſday they entered upon the Conſideration of the Petitions (preferred at a former Seſſion of the Aſſembly) of the Gentlemen who ſuffered by the Riots, in this Town, in the Month of Auguſt 1765; and after debating upon the Affair, the Queſtion was put, Whether Compenſation ſhould be allowed or not; which paſſed in the Affirmative. It was afterwards voted by the Lower Houſe, that the Petitioners be directed to lay before the Houſe upon Oath, an Account of their Loſſes; accordingly on Saturday, Dr Moffat exhibited an Account of the Damage ſuſtained by him, amounted to Nine Hundred and Sixty Pounds Sterling. This Account not being ſo particular in the Enumeration of the Articles as the Houſe expected, it was rejected. The whole was then referred to the next Seſſion; and in the mean Time the Petitioners are to make out Liſts of their reſpective Loſſes, and eſtimate their Value in as particular a Manner as may be, for the Inſpection of the Houſe.

North-Kingſtown, June 11, 1767.

RAN-away from me the Subſcriber, on Thurſday the 4th of this Inſtant, a Negro Man named *Ceſar*, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high; had on when he went away, a Serge Cloth-coloured Coat, a ſtriped Jacket, and ſtriped Holland Trowſers, and almoſt a new Beaverrit Hatt, and alſo a Pair of Silver Shoe Buckles; ſaid Fellow is very black, hath a Scar on one of his Cheeks, and is well proportion'd every Way, about 33 Years of Age, and is by Trade a Blackſmith, but principally follows Anchor-making. Whoever apprehends ſaid Fellow, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals; or brings him to me, ſhall have *Eight Dollars* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by me, PETER SWEET.

William Bant

HAS juſt opened at his Shop in Cornhill;
A General Aſſortment of
Engliſh & India Goods
Imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, which he will ſell at the loweſt Rates.

William Jones,

Has Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,
A large and freſh Aſſortment of
Drugs and Medicines,
Which he will ſell as cheap as can be bought at any Shop in Boſton, either by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop oppoſite the Town-Houſe; where as he attends conſtantly himſelf Family Preſcriptions will be carefully made up; Country Orders punctually executed, & the Favours duly acknowledg'd.

N. B. Turlington's Original Balſam of Life, and all other approv'd patentee'd Medicines, warranted genuine from the wholeſale Warehouſes.

WANTED,
A good Maid that can be well recommended. Such an one may hear of a Place in a Gentleman's Family, by inquiring of the Printers.

For LONDON,
THE Brig *Abigail, James Harding Stevens*, Maſter, will ſail in Ten Days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Job Prince*, on the Long-Wharf, or to Meſſr's *James & Robert Selkrig*, at their Store South ſide the Town Dock, or to the Maſter on board ſaid Brig lying at the Long-Wharf. *Boſton, June 15, 1767.*

Jamaica FISH.
A Parcel of good *Jamaica* Fiſh to be Sold cheap for Caſh or Molaſſes. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,
A convenient Dwelling-Houſe at the Weſt Part of the Town, a few Doors from *Peter Chardon*, Eſq; with two good Rooms and Kitchen on the lower Floor, a good Well of Water, Yard, Garden, &c. all in good Repair. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
A young Man that underſtands Accounts. Any Perſon wanting ſuch a one to attend a Store or Shop, may know further by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

Samuel Torrey,

Has juſt imported from LONDON,
A Freſh Aſſortment of Goods, which he determines to ſell extremely low for Caſh, at his Shop near the Town Pump in Cornhill, *Boſton.*

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,
Warranted Pure,
MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. *Beſt Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

A very good Chaiſe Horſe to be ſold cheap for Caſh. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

(a) Lord Talbot, Temple, Sandwich, Shelburne, Duke of Grafton, Lord Camden.

* It is plain there is no ſuch Thing as pleaſing them, when that Act was paſſed here, it was ſuppoſed that it would please the Miniſtry. Old page 550 Vide the Next page 554.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *April 9, 1767.*

To the PRINTER.

Cinque gran nemici da pace, habitano con esso noi; cive l'avaritia, l'ambitione, l'invidia, l'ira, & la superbia: se dentr' inimici si mandassero in esilio, regenerebbe senza dubio tra noi pace perpetua.

PETRARCH.

ATHENS had her orators. They did her sometimes a great deal of good, at other times a great deal of harm; the latter particularly when they prevailed advising the Sicilian war, under the burthen and losses of which war that flourishing state sunk, and never again recovered itself.

To the haranguers of the populace among the ancients, succeed among the moderns your writers of political pamphlets and news-papers, and your coffee-house talkers.

It is remarkable that soldiers by profession, men truly and unquestionably brave, seldom advise war but in cases of extreme necessity. While mere rhetoricians, tongue pads and scribes, timid by nature, or from their little bodily exercise, deficient in those spirits that give real courage, are ever bawling for war on the most trifling occasions, and seem the most blood-thirsty of mankind.

At this present juncture, when we have scarce had time to breathe, after a war the most general and the most expensive both of blood and treasure Europe was ever involved in, we have three sets of orators, who are labouring, by exasperating us against our friends to engage us in three new wars, viz. a war with Portugal, a war with Holland, and a war with our own colonies. As to the two first of these wars, I shall not dispute the prudence or the justice of them. I suppose no Englishman can doubt that if the Hollanders did our grandfathers an injury about 150 years ago, whatever friendship there has been between us since, we may, whenever we think fit revenge it; and that if the Portuguese buy cloth cheaper of the French than they can of us, we have a right to drub them till they are willing to give us the preference. Allowing then that we are strong enough to beat both Holland and Portugal, cause or no cause, with all the friends and allies they can both muster, and all the enemies such a conduct may draw upon our hands, and that the Dutch too will probably lend us money enough to pay the expence, I would only submit it to consideration, whether there may not be some small convenience in being the mean while at peace with ourselves, and finding some other way of settling matters between our late ministers and colonists, than cutting of throats.

Every step is now taking to enrage us against *America*. Pamphlets and news-papers fly about, and coffee-houses ring with lying reports of its being in rebellion. Force is called for. Fleets and troops should be sent. Those already there should be called in from the distant posts, and quartered on the capital towns. The principal people should be brought here and hanged, &c.—And why?

Why!—Do you ask why?

Yes. I beg leave to ask why?

Why they are going to throw off the government of *this country*, and set up for themselves.

Pray how does that appear?

Why, are they not all in arms?

No. They are all in peace.

Have they not refused to make the compensation to the sufferers by the late riots, that was required of them by government here? ◊

No. They have made ample satisfaction. Which by the way, has not been done here to the sufferers by your own riots.

Have they not burnt the custom-house?

No. That story is an absolute invented lie, without the least foundation.

Have they not refused to comply with an act of parliament for quartering of troops? ‖ And have they not sent a petition to government for taking off the restraint on their trade, and so to overthrow the navigation-act?

Allowing that the assembly of *one* colony, New-York, has refused to comply with that act, and that some merchants of that one colony have dared to petition, and that refusing and petitioning are high treason; are *five and twenty* colonies to be punished for the crime of *one*?

But let us consider coolly the nature of this act, of this refusal, and of this petition.

The act was a production of the same administration that made the stamp-act, and was probably intended to facilitate the awing the colonies into a submission to it. For that purpose there was in the bill, when first brought in, a clause to impower the officers of the army to quarter soldiers on private houses in America. This clause being strongly opposed, was omitted; and the act only required the hiring of empty houses, barns, &c. for the troops, where they were to be furnished with firing, candles, bedding, utensils to dress victuals, five pints of small beer or cyder, or half a pint of rum per man per diem, and some other articles, without paying any thing for the same, but the expence to be borne by the province.

There is no other way to raise money in a province, but by the assembly's making an act or law for that purpose. This is therefore to be considered as a law made here, directing that the assembly in America should make another law. The propriety of this proceeding has by some been doubted, they having been of opinion that an assembly is a kind of little parliament in America, not an *executive* officer of government, and as such obliged to obey and execute orders; that it is in its nature a *deliberate* body; its members are to consider such matters as come before them; and when a law is proposed, they are to weigh well its utility, necessity, propriety, possibility or practicability, and determine on the whole according to their judgments. If they were obliged to make laws right or wrong, in obedience to a law made by a superior legislature, they would be of no use as a parliament, their nature would be changed, their constitution destroyed. Indeed the act of parliament itself seems sensible of this;—for in other acts where a duty is enjoined to be performed by any person, it has always been usual to appoint a penalty on neglect or refusal, and direct the mode of recovering or inflicting that penalty. But nothing of this kind is, or indeed well could be, in this act of parliament, with respect to what is required of the assemblies. It was therefore looked upon in America merely as a requisition which the assemblies were to consider, and comply with or decline, in the whole or in part, as it might happen to suit the different circumstances and abilities of different colonies. Accordingly Pennsylvania, where but few troops generally are, complied readily with the whole. But New-York, through which all the troops usually pass and repass, between Britain and the French conquests, conceived the burthen of the whole would be too great for them, and therefore complied only with a part of the requisition, and in an address to their governor gave their reasons couched in the most decent and respectful terms.

To many persons, indeed, the principle of the act seems wrong. It is hard, say they, to assign a good reason why soldiers should, in any part of the King's dominions, be furnished with any thing for nothing. There is always a pay-master with them. Why should they not pay for all they have? 'Tis otherwise a partial burthen on the places where they happen to be, and therefore unjust. In Britain this burthen is only thrown on inn-keepers, and may be considered as a tax on that employment, which they however can exonerate themselves of, by higher bills on their customers, and so spread the tax more equally. But one colony that happens to be so oppressed, has no means of laying part of their burthen on another colony, that from its situation is generally exempted.

Our coffee-house orators, however would have it declared, that this refusal of full compliance with the act is REBELLION, and to be punished accordingly. A rare proceeding this would be, to make a law requiring something to be done that is new, not expressing what the offence shall be of refusing to comply with it, or what the punishment; and after the offence is committed, then to name the one, and declare the other! The first instance, I believe, of this kind, in legislation; and would look not so much like making of *laws*, as making of *traps* for the subject. This is, besides, a new kind of *Rebellion*. It used to be thought that Rebellion consisted in *doing* something; but this is a Rebellion that consists in *not doing* something, or in doing nothing. If every man who neglects or refuses to comply with an act of parliament is a rebel, I am afraid we have many more rebels among us than we were aware. Among others, they that have not registered the weight of their plate, and paid the duty, are all rebels; and these, I think, are not a few: To whom may be added the acting rebels that wear French silks and cambricks.

As to the petition mentioned above, it is, I have been informed, from a number of private persons Merchants of New-York, stating their opinion, that several restraints in the Acts of Trade laid on the Commerce of the Colonies, are not only prejudicial to the Colonies, but to the Mother Country. They give their reasons for this opinion. Those reasons are to be judged of here. If they are found to be good and well supported by facts, one would think that instead of censure those Merchants might deserve thanks. If otherwise, the petition may be laid aside. Petitioning is not rebellion. The very nature of a petition acknowledges the power it petitions to, and the subjection of the petitioner.

But, in party views, mole-hills are often magnified to mountains. And when the wolf is determined on a quarrel with the Lamb, up stream or down stream 'tis all one; pretences are easily found or made, reason and justice are out of the question.

A Friend to both Countries.

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To MISOPHLAUROS.

SIR, vid. pa. 663

I HAVE read your publication in the last Evening Post, and cannot think that your recapitulation of Dr. Young's arguments to justify his conduct, has at all served him.—The authors mentioned by Dr. Young, are in the hands of many gentlemen of the Faculty, and whoever reads them with a moderate degree of attention, and a tolerable capacity, will be surprized to find that a person so ingenious as Dr. Young always declar'd *himself* to be, should so miserably mistake the intention & scope of their writings. Nor are you, my friend Misophlauros, more happy in adducing authorities, than your client, when you attempt to exculpate *him*, by relating the case of the gentleman who went to Scotland for the recovery of his Health. The manner of introducing this case is so uncouth, and the instance itself is so very little to the purpose, that one would almost imagine Dr. Young himself to have been the author. Pray what could induce you to suppose that this precedent which you have bro't, can influence the present debate. "A gentleman melting in night-sweats, almost continual fever, violent cough, *vastly emaciated and weak*, repaired to Scotland for the recovery of his health;" he was frequently bled by order of his Physicians.——Now altho' it is in my power in a great measure to refute this account which is given of the gentleman's health while in Boston, yet I will readily admit it for truth; since from your own account the cases do not appear to be similar. Mrs. Davis was confined to her chamber, and after Dr. Young's bleeding her, never rose from her bed. The gentleman you mention, was able to make a voyage to Scotland. And I might relate other circumstances which would prove that the vessels were not so much debilitated as you would insinuate. Mrs. D. had ulcers formed upon her lungs: it does not seem to have been the case with the gentleman you mention. And lastly, Mrs. D. was expectorating purulent matter from the lungs, which was one of the principal reasons for condemning Dr. Young's practice, as blood-letting naturally tended to, and actually did suppress that evacuation which nature pointed out as the only means of safety to this sinking patient.——But we do not find any such expectoration mentioned in your account—of the gentleman in Scotland; and therefore as the cases are different in the most material circumstances, what might be proper in one case, might be fatal in the other.—Nor can I think that the physicians who prescribed to the gentleman in Scotland, will think themselves at all honored by having their practice brought in to support such conduct as Dr. Young's was in the case before us.

But as both you and the Doctor seem convinced of the impossibility of defending this practice upon rational philosophical principals, and are fond of resting the matter upon authorities, I freely join issue, and declare, that if you can find any author of reputation, ancient or modern, who directs bleeding in a weak relaxed state of vessels, an impoverished diminished state of blood, with a purulent expectoration from the lungs, I will heartily acquit Dr. Young, tho' I should still condemn the practice. But before you engage in search for such a case, let me relate the following anecdote.

A ship of war unfortunately lost their surgeon—his mate who was but little qualified, was oblig'd to supply his place: Soon after this an engagement happened, in which one of the sailor's had the bones of his leg so fractured by a ball, that the new surgeon thought fit to take it off, which he did; but being entirely unacquainted with the method of securing the arteries by ligatures, and finding a very great flow of blood, which he expected (unless prevented) would prove fatal, he immediately took up the knife which he had used in taking off the leg, and cut off the patient's nose, by the hæmorrhage from both these wounds the patient soon expired: upon being examined, the Doctor said in his defence, that he had several times seen his master stop bleedings from the nose, by taking blood from the foot; and he did not know why taking blood from the nose, should not stop a hæmorrhage from the leg, as readily as taking blood from the foot stopped a hæmorrhage from the nose; he therefore insisted he had a sufficient warrant for his own practice. This little piece of history, I hope may be serviceable both to you and Dr. Young.

I am, Sir, in perfect good humour,
your humble servant,

(a) vid. pa. 677. PHILO PHYSIC.

Imported in the last Ship from *LONDON*,
and to be Sold by

Nathaniel Abraham

At his Shop at the Sign of the Golden-Key, near the Draw-Bridge BOSTON,

A genteel Assortment of English GOODS cheap for Cash.

‖ Vide House's Message to Gov. Barnard Page 584. Vol. 2 v See the Stamp Act pa. 53
‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖ Vide y Billeting Act page 274 Vol. 2. a a Davis (a) vid page 663.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to favour me once more by inſerting the following.

IN your paper of the 1ſt inſtant, Rev. Mr. *Winſlow* ſaith, that the account he gave can be ſupported by the public records of the miſſion, with ſufficient atteſtations, which I ſuppoſe to be done in your paper of the 8th inſtant: for I find there a certificate of the names of the proſeſſors of the church of England in the town of Stoughton, given by the clerk and wardens of ſaid church, in anſwer to my *moſt unjuſt exceptions*: I ſuppoſe they mean that different account I gave of the church in Stoughton, from what Rev. Mr. *Winſlow* wrote to the ſociety.—I do not in the leaſt blame them for vindicating the character of their miniſter, ſo far as they can with truth and honeſty: but the good men have entirely miſs'd the mark.—Mr. *W*—— wrote to the ſociety, the flouriſhing ſtate of the church, in Stoughton, and told them, that in Stoughton there are 20 families belonging to the church: 20 families! this I excepted to: this was the only point in view. To this theſe *wiſe* men ſay, that in and *about* this town the following heads of families, &c. as if to be *about* Stoughton, i. e. in *Milton*, *Dedham*, &c. were juſt the ſame as to be in Stoughton: and as if the *ſingle* head of a family were the whole family.——It is pleaſant to obſerve how in their liſt they make up the 20 heads of families in Stoughton.

They bring in the heirs of *Jonathan Kenney*, deceaſed, as heads of families, whereas they are but *minors*, a young boy and girl: then they lugg in 3 vagrant Iriſhmen, who got into a corner of the town, and two of whom are again got out: they themſelves own that 3 of their mentioned heads live out of the bounds of the town: and as if it were not enough to go out of the town to make up their number, they have gone out of the world too, and called up the dead, as father *Ruſoe*, and *Daniel Waters*, who were both dead long before Mr. *W*—— gave the ſociety the account now referred to.——Thus theſe men have very learnedly ſhewn my exceptions to be moſt unjuſt, and have proved even to demonſtration 20 families in Stoughton belonging to the church.—If Mr. *W*—— muſt have no better advocates than theſe, his character ſtill labours, and his account muſt be deemed exaggerated.—Should theſe impertinent ſcriblers write any more, I ſhall not take any notice of them.

But to decide the controverſy between Mr. *W*—— and myſelf, and to ſhew the world that he is not able to name his 20 families, I will produce ſuch evidences as Mr. *W*—— and his wardens will take no exceptions at: to this end I will faithfully tranſcribe a certificate given to our pariſh officers of the members of the church of England here, and I challenge them to deny it——

It runs thus, *Braintree, Nov.* 1, 1766.

THIS may certify, that the following perſons are members of the church of England, and do uſually and frequently attend the worſhip of God, and the ordinances of Religion, as adminiſtred in ſaid church, viz. Mr. Joſeph Aſpinwall, Joſeph Aſpinwall, jun. and John Aſpinwall, Mr. Samuel Spare, and John Spare, Mr. Jonathan Kenney and Timothy Kenney, Mr. Henry Crane, Major John Shepherd, Mr. Iſaiah Tolman, Mr. Fitch Gibbar.

EDWd WINSLOW, *Miniſter.*
Timothy Kenney, } *Wardens.*
John Spare, }

I obſerve that in this certificate there are exactly the ſame number of families and of the male heads of families, which I allowed, and no more of either. What ſpecial reaſon Mr. *W*—— might have for giving to the ſociety and our pariſh officers ſuch different accounts of the members of the church of England I pretend not to know, but the moſt probable one that offers itſelf to my mind, is this, he knew he could not ſo eaſily impoſe upon our pariſh officers, as upon the ſociety a 1000 leagues off.

As to the church people in the 2d pariſh in the town, they mention but 2 more than I did: *John Martin* who has left the town above a year ago; and one widow *Arnold* that I never heard of before.

What pity is it, that the honorable ſociety ſhould be ſo impoſed upon by their pious miſſionaries?

SAMUEL DUNBAR.

Stoughton, June 15, 1767. (a)

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

By Capt. May, from Port Louis, we learn, that about the Beginning of March laſt, one of his Majeſty's Frigate's touching at the Iſle of Aſh, to get Wood, a French Guarda Coaſta Snow, of 16 Guns, on ſeeing her, ſent her Boat on board to know her Buſineſs; that the Captain of the Frigate detained the Boat all Night, and diſmiſſed her the next Morning; after which the Snow came up and poured in her Broadſide, which was ſmartly returned by the Frigate, till the Frenchman thought proper to tow his Veſſel off (there being no Wind) having her Maſts ſhot though, all her upper Works carried away even with the Deck, fore and aft, had a great Number of Men killed, and was towed into Port Louis a mere Wreck; that after being refitted, ſhe went out again, and returned with two Sloops belonging to Jamaica, which ſhe met with carrying on an illicit Trade. And that about the Firſt of May, the Captain of a French Guineyman, lying there, getting Intelligence of a New-England Schooner being in a little Bay to the Leeward, manned his Boats, went down and took her, and brought her into Port Louis, where the Captain and Crew were immediately confined in Goal, and the Veſſel and Cargo condemned.——A Sloop of and for New-York, ſailed from Port Louis the 11th of laſt Month.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

By the Arrival of a Number of Ships from Old France, at Martinico, with about 15,000 Barrels of Flour, &c. an Ordnance was publiſhed, forbidding the Importation into that Iſland of any Engliſh Flour or Meal after the 15th of June, and Bread after the firſt of July; that the Inhabitants were ſo alarmed at the Prohibition, that they had purchaſed large Quantities at a very high Rate from moſt of the Iſlanders, and the Governor was obliged to quiet the Populace, to declare to them, in Caſe of Neceſſity, they ſhould be ſupplied out of the King's Stores, which had the deſired Effect.

PORTSMOUTH, June 19.

Laſt Saturday about Twelve o'Clock, (after a long Journey through the Continent) His Excellency JOHN WENTWORTH, Eſq; our Governor, came to Town from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, where he firſt arrived from England.

BOSTON, June 22.

Tueſday laſt died very ſuddenly Mrs. *Elizabeth Deblois*, Aged 37 Years, Conſort of Mr. *Lewis Deblois*, of this Town, Merchant. Her Remains were decently inter'd laſt Thurſday Afternoon.

We hear from Milton, That on Friday laſt Mr. Joſeph Fenno of that Place accidentally fell out of a Boat, and was drowned.

Laſt Wedneſday 7 night as Seth Pittee, a young Man in the 21ſt year of his age, belonging to Dedham, was returning from this Town with his Team, was taken with Bleeding at his Mouth and Noſe, and immediately carried into a Houſe, where he died in about an Hour.

[*The Reverend Mr.* SHUTE's *Artillery-Election Sermon will be ready to be delivered to the Subſcribers To-Morrow.*]

William Elliot,

Surgeon & Eye-Doctor from LONDON,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has been very ſucceſsful in curing thoſe that are deaf, likewiſe Fits of different Denominations, as well as thoſe that are Conſumptive.

N. B. As his Tarry here will be very ſhort, he would be glad thoſe that think proper to employ him would apply immediately.

The ſaid Doctor keeps at the Sign of the Lamb South End, *Boſton.*

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale on Thurſday next, A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. BRoad Cloths of different Colours and Fineneſs, German Serge, Shalloons, Chints, Callicoes, ſtamp Linnens, Iriſh Hollands, Dowlaſs, Cambricks, Lawns, Checks, Handkerchiefs ſilk and Linnen, a great Quantity of Paper for Rooms of different Figures, and in large Lots, a good 8-Day Clock, and a choice Mahogany Deſk.

JOHN *Maſon*, Executor to the Eſtate of *Elizabeth Seabre*, deceaſed, deſires all Perſons that have Accounts againſt the Eſtate, or Notes of Hand, &c. would leave them with *James Bayley*, near the Green-Dragon, in Order for a Settlement.

TO-MORROW,

At *Three o'Clock* Afternoon,

Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

Sundry Pieces of Silk, ſome of which are Rich figur'd, ſuitable for Gentlemen's Waiſtcoats, black Sattin, printed Linnens, Callicoes, Womens & Children's Hoſe, brocaded Taffaty, black and India ditto, Shalloons, Tammies, fine Chints, Bed-Ticks, Furniture Checks, Mens and Womens white Lamb Gloves, Paper Hangings, ſix Caſks of Choice Stone Blue, one ditto ground Redwood, Quarter Caſk choice Malaga Wine,——Mohogony Tables, Card Tables, Deſk Leather bottom Chairs, &c. &c.——

At Private SALE,

A genteel Mohogony Deſk and Book Caſe, and a good ſecond Hand Chaiſe and Harneſs.——

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

——*PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE*——

(NORTH-END——)

THIS DAY (Monday) will be ſold by Public Vendue,

By John Gerriſh,

At his public Vendue Office——

(On a very ſpecial Occaſion)

A Fine Aſſortment of Iriſh Linnens juſt Imported—The largeſt and beſt ſort of *black ſilk* Handkerchiefs, fine India Patches—And, a great Variety of other Articles.

The Sale to begin at Seven o'Clock exactly.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, (taken by Execution) on Thurſday the 2d Day of *July*, at the Royal-Exchange Tavern in King-Street, at Twelve o'Clock,

A Sloop about 80 Tons, lying at the North Mills—— and 8 Hogſheads of Brown Sugars.——Samples of which may be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, almoſt new, compleatly finiſhed, three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Well of Water & Garden adjoining, pleaſantly ſituated in Temple Street, at New-Boſton: For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof, or Mrs. *Deſire Bell*, and know further.

WANTED,

A good Chaiſe HORSE; whoever has ſuch a one to diſpoſe of, is deſir'd to leave Word with the Printers hereof.

WANTED immediately,

A Man that underſtands driving a Teem of Horſes; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Ran-away from *Ephraim Murdock* of *Roxbury*, on Tueſday the 16th of *June* Inſtant, a Servant named *Ebenezer Littlefield*, about 20 Years old, 5 Feet & a half high, well ſett, a dark Complection, very long black Hair. Had on and took with him, a Cloth-colour Coat with Metal Buttons, 4 ſtriped Jackets, 1 black one, 6 Shirts, 3 Pair Trowſers, 3 Pair blue Stockings, & 2 Pair Pumps.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Servant, and convey him to his Maſter, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary paid, by me

EPHRAIM MURDOCK.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant on Penalty of the Law. *Roxbury June* 20, 1767.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By Moſes Deſhon,

Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square; Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,

AN Aſſortment of European Good, Houſhold Furniture, Copper Kettles, Copper Binnacle Lamps, &c. &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Next WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.

A Warranted 8-day Clock, Feather Beds, Curtains, Counterpins, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Looking-Glaſſes, a curious Microſcope, Silver Spoons, Buckles and Seals, Iriſh Linnens, Dowlas, Mens and Womens thread, cotton & worſted Hoſe, Paper Hangings, a Caſk of ſtone blue, Indigo, Chalk, Mackrel Lines, Corks, Snuff, Sadle Baggs, Boots, Shoes, &c. 2 Tables, Watches, Books, Apparel, &c.

☞ A very good Chaiſe with a Bonnet, but little wore, at private Sale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Smith, Lewis, Higgins & Blin from Connecticut, Smith from New-York, Gorham from Philadelphia, Cuſhman from North-Carolina, Mitchel & Chapman from Nova-Scotia, Davis from Newfoundland, Edgar from Guadaloup, Hillman from St. Euſtatia, Crocker from Monti-Chriſto, Haynes from St. Croix, Boas from Liſbon, Kennedy from Cadiz.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt, Four Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 29 *m. after* 8		*Friday* 34 *m. after* 11
Tueſday, 10 *m. after* 9		*Saturday*, 20 *m. after* 12
Wedneſday, 0 *m. aft.* 10		*Lord's-day*, 12 *m. aft.* 1
Thurſday, 49 *m. aft.* 10		*New* ● 2 *Day* 1 *Morn.*

W——*Winslow.* & *vide page* 659 (a) *vide page* 681

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Adino Paddock,

At his Shop in Common-Street,

HAS to sell a second-hand Phaeton, two Curricles, several Chaises and Chairs.

☞ He carries on the Coach and Chaise-making Business, as usual, in all its Branches; and will take old Chaises in part Pay for new.

JUST Imported, and to be Sold by

Samuel Fletcher,

At the very lowest Rates for Cash;

A Variety of Broad Cloths, German Serges, Kerseys, &c. with Trimings, Callicoes, Irish Linnen, Oznabrigs, Ticklenburg, Raven's Duck, Half-Thicks, Sagathys, Duroys, colour'd Jeans, Table-Cloths, Lawn, Cambricks, fashion'd Lutestrings, Tammies, Durants, silk and printed Handkerchiefs, brocaded and russell Shoes, Serge Denim, Bays, Swanskins, Flannel, Bed Quilts, Prints, sheeting, knit Patterns, sewing silk, Camblets, Bedtick, Paper Hangings, Looking-Glasses, Painters Colors, japan'd and Cutlery Ware, Teas, Spices, Mustard, Boxes 18-inch Pipes, Florence Oyl in Chests, Indigo, a fine assortment of the best Glass and China Ware, with many other Articles in the Grocery and English Way.

Joshua Blanchard

HATH Imported from LONDON, and sells at his Shop on Dock-Square, at Sixty per Cent, or Twelve for One on the Sterling Cost, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money only.

Superfine blue, scarlet, green & fashionable coloured Broadcloths
middling & coarse ditto
Shalloons and all Trimmings to match
blue and drab coloured drab Cloths
Duroys Sagathees
Alapeens silk Camblets
silk Sagathees
all wide Persians
Calicoes Patches
printed Linnen
printed Cotton & linnen
silk and Jungee Romalls
half ell blue white, pink & crimson Persians
half yard and half ell Allamode
Ducapes Paduasoys
brown Lutestrings and Mantuas Cape Velvet
white, plain & flowered Gauze Parisnet Catgut
Grizets Mussinets
Broglios Poplin
Billiants Dorseteens
silvered Ribbons
sattin, paduasoy & sarsnet Ribbons Turbans
silk Ferrets white Tabby
Staybraid, Cord & Shaping
sewing Silk Qualities
Shoebinding Coatbinding
Gartering Bone Lace
Trolly & blond Lace
coloured wax Thread
Pins silk Knee straps
Womens Gloves & Mitts
ditto silk Mitts & Gloves
Mens silk Gloves
worsted Caps
Waistcoat and Breeches Patterns silk ditto
Mens, Womens & Boys worsted, thread & cotton Hose
Irish Linnen
Oznabrigs Ticklinburg
German serge
clouting Diaper Tablecloths Napkin diaper
Lawn packet Lawn
yellow Holland
striped Holland
¾ qrs. 7 8ths & yard wide Checks Ravens Duck
check linen Handkerchiefs
flowered & plain Dimmity
Fustians fine Jeans
crimson & scarlet hair Plush.
Callamancoes Cambleteen double Camblets
Durants Tammys
silk & double Russel
Everlasting Grogram
fine yard-wide Flannel
mill'd Flannel for Ironing-cloths red white, green & blue drapery Bays
crimson pink and green Colchester ditto
9 and 10 qrs Blankets
Ratteen plain Half thicks
brown & white stay Buckram Mohair Silk & Hair and silk Twist
Bask & deathhead Buttons
Canvas for working
black & coloured Sattin Hatts Stock Tape
strip'd Damascus & Turkey Burdets for Mens Waistcoats Mens Butt Soles
chip Hats & Bonnets
Writing & Printing Paper
English shoes Lynn shoes
silk Shoes & Clogs
pelong Sattins of all colors
black white & crimson capucine Silk
Dresdens sprigg'd Stuffs
black, olive, & crimson cotton Velvet
plain black Russel
scarlet Whitney
white, crimson, blue and black figured wide sattins
black & white plain ditto
Ivory & bone Lan
D wlas cotton Gowns
a great assortment of Gimps, Snails and New Trimmings for Gowns
Mens black Cravats
Cyprus Inkpowder
Account books
Mens best black Genoa Velvet Bearskin
red Duffil Russia Duck
striped Camblet Cambricks
Quebec black & white striped Gauze
Tea chests Felt Hats
Silk Cloaks & Bonnets
striped Swanskin
mens outsize worst'd Hose
Harband Crape
blue & white, crimson & white, green & white yellow & white Furniture Check.

Also, buff colour'd plush; black, white, pink green, scarlet mix'd lace for hatts.

PAPERS for Rooms, Chimney-pieces, Statues on Paper, fine India Figures for Screens

A good assortment of Looking Glasses,

Choice Lisbon Salt,

TO BE SOLD on board the Brig *Neptune*, *Isaac Cazneau*, Master, lying at *Hancock's* Wharf, Enquire of *Samuel Gray*, or the Master on board.

William Greenleaf, junr.

At the Lyon & Mortar in Cornhill, Boston,

HAS Imported in Capt. *Holmes* from *Bristol*, and Capt. *Hall* and *Freeman* from LONDON.

Flat half Pint Bottles, Phials in Sorts, white and white and blue Gallepots in sorts, Pint round Bottles, which may be had by the Crate or smaller Quantity.

And a general Assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, Spices and Groceries, which will be sold cheap for Cash, at the usual Credit.

N. B. A compleat Sett of Capital Instruments to be sold at the Sterling Cost and Charges. done him.

CHOICE South-Carolina Sole-Leather, Pork, and Tar, to be Sold at *Pitts's* Wharf, on board the Schooner *Three Brothers*, *William Fitch*, Master.

N. B. Said Schooner will sail for *Charlestown*, *South-Carolina*, with all possible Speed: Freighters or Passengers may apply to the Master on board.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Philip Masters*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Rachel Masters* or to *William Hickling*, both of *Boston*, Administrators.

All Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Obadiah Coolidge*, late of *Roxbury*, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Caleb Davis*, or *Sarah Coolidge*, Administrator and Administratrix on said Estate.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Publick, that he has provided a Stage Coach that will carry 6 Passengers, and is ready to carry Persons to the mineral Spring at *Newtown*. The Coach will set out on Wednesday the 17th Instant, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning to return at Noon, and goes out again at 2 in the Afternoon to return at Evening, and will proceed regularly every Day in the same Manner if suitable Encouragement be given. Each Person to pay *5s.* Lawful Money to be carried and returned the same Stage. Those who intend to go in the Morning, to leave their Names and Places of Abode at the Sign of the *Lamb* the Evening before, and for the Afternoon Stage, the Morning of the same Day and they shall be waited on.

N. B. If a full Company offers, he is ready to proceed to *Stafford* Spring as he formerly Advertized JOHN WOOD.

Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*,

A Petition of the Freeholders

and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Windham*, in the County of *Cumberland*, to the Great and General Court at their present Session, setting forth, THAT the Proprietors of said Township have laid out and appropriated most of their Lands into 100 acre Lots; on some of which Improvements are making by Settlers; That though the Proprietors have made large advances to help the Inhabitants to settle and support the public Worship and other Charges, yet large Sums are still wanting for clearing Roads and making them passable; that it will also be necessary that a new Meeting House be built there within two years, the necessary Charges of all which will be an insupportable Burthen to the Inhabitants; they therefore pray that the Assessors or Select-Men of said Town may be authorized to assess on every Acre of the several 100 acre Lots in said Town, not otherways taxed, *One Penny* Yearly, to be applied to the uses aforesaid and other necessary Charges arising in said Town.——Thereupon the following Order passed, viz.

In the House of Representatives, June 2, 1767.

READ and Ordered, That the Non-resident Proprietors of the Town of *Windham* be notified by the Petitioners of this Petition, by inserting it in three of the *Boston* News-Papers three Weeks successively, to shew cause on the second Wednesday of the next Sitting of this Court, why the Prayer should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrance, T. CUSHING, *Speaker*.

In Council, June 2d, 1767. Read & concurr'd.

A. OLIVER, *Secr.*

A true Copy examined per John Cotton, *Dep. Secr.*

Hopestill Capen

Has imported in the last Ships from *LONDON*,

A large assortment of English and India Goods, suitable to all seasons of the Year; which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash only, at his shop in Union-street, at the Sign of the Cornfields.

TO BE SOLD,

A fine Farm of about 120 Acres, fit for a Gentleman or Trader. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

ON the Petition of the Inhabitants of Royalston, praying that a Tax may be laid on sundry large Tracts of Land in said Town, granted to particular Persons, in order to enable them to settle a Gospel-Minister there, &c.

In the House of Representatives, June 3, 1767.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioners notify the said Grantees of this Petition, by inserting the Substance of it in two of the *Boston* News Papers three Weeks successively, to shew Cause on the second Tuesday of the next Session of this Court, why the Prayer should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, June 3, 1767. Read and concurr'd.

John Cotton, Dep. Secr'y.

A true Copy examined, *John Cotton*, Dep. Sec'y.

Whereas the proprietors of Bernardston in the county of Hampshire, at their meeting held by adjournment on the 28th day of January 1767, did vote and agree to raise a tax of *two pence half penny* per acre on all the lands in said Bernardston, and in the Gore (so called), to pay the debts due from them; and at the same time made choice of us the subscribers, assessors, and to assess and collect said tax; And altho' the proprietors have been legally called upon to pay their taxes, the following lots remain unpaid. First division, N°. 3, 4, 13, 14, 17, 19, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 56, 57, 61, 66, 69, 70, 71, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97.—Second division, N°. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 55, 56, 73, 90, 91, 94, 96, 97, 100.—Third division, N°. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 35, 40, 42, 44, 45, 51, 55, 61, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 85, 89, 93, 96, 97, 100, 104, 105, 108, 110, 112, 118, 122, 128, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 142, 144, 148, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 170, 173, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 200. Fairweather's farm 360 acres; Taylor's farm 500 acres; Newbury's & Colbey's farms 264 acres each; Shove's farm 250 acres. And that every proprietor may know the sum he has to pay, we would inform them that in the first and second divisions, the following lots contain,

First Division.			Second Division.			Third Division.	
N°.	Acres.		N°.	Acres.		N°.	Acres.
19	55		1	7		25	6
20	60		6	6		54	7
34	55		7	6		55	7
40	54		8	6		73	6
58	56		10	6		74	6
64	53		16	6		91	6
68	55		17	6		94	7
74	60		18	6		95	7
75	66		19	6		96	6
79	55		20	6		97	6
85	55		22	6		98	7
93	55		24	6		100	7
96	35						
97	25						

The remainder of the lots in the first division contain 50 acres each; in the second division 5 acres each; and in the third division each lot contains 50 acres.—— These are therefore to notify the several proprietors of said Bernardston, that have hitherto neglected to pay the above mentioned tax, that the several lots of the delinquent proprietors will be exposed to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, or such a part of each lot as shall pay the aboveaid tax and all necessary charges that shall accrue thereto, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Elijah Sheldon, innholder in said Bernardston, on Tuesday the 6th day of October next, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, and so from day to day, or time to time, by adjournment, until the whole be sold for the aforesaid purpose; unless prevented by the aboveaid tax being paid to us the subscribers.

John Severance
Moses Scott
John Burk.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,